FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 172 *2 September 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Deputy Foreign Ministers End Meeting in Moscow AA 1

BULGARIA

Gandhi Special Envoy Singh Arrives 1 Sep C 1
Greeted at Airport C 1
Received by Zhivkov C 1
Zhivkov Receives U.S. Businessman 30 Aug C 1
Az-Zu'bi Meets with BCP Officials; Visits Varna [Damascus] C 1
Dyulgerov-Led TU Delegation Returns From Syria [RABOTNICKESKO DELO 31 Aug] C 2
Lukanov-Led Delegation Returns From Syria C 2
'Friendship Meeting' with SFRY Held in Vidin [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Aug] C 2
Dyulgerov Speaks at Peace Rally in Sofia C 3
BTA Explains Reasons for New Labor Code C 4
Briefs: New Ambassadors Appointed; New Romanian Ambassador C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leaders Meet With Danish Foreign Minister D 1
Husak Receives Ellemann-Jensen D 1
Strougal Receives Minister D 1
TASS Report on Airspace Violation Cited D 1
Reporter Views 31 Aug Events in Poland [Sojka] D 2
Commentator on Cardinal Tomasek Letter Affair [Kvasnicka] D 2
Letter on Emigre 'Traitors' on Vienna TV Cited [Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Aug] D 3
Strougal Receives IAEA Director General D 4
Nuclear Energy Advantages, Safety Pointed Out [ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY 31 Aug] D 4
Hoffmann, Haman Attend Prague TU Ceremony D 4
Irish CP, CPCZ Delegations Meet in Prague D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on World Peace Day Significance E 1
Honecker, Tisch, Naumann Attend Peace Rally E 3
TASS Report on Airspace Violation Cited E 3
Austrian President To Visit GDR 11-14 Oct E 3
Helmut Schmidt To Meet Honecker During Visit E 4
Sindermann Attends Libyan Revolution Festival E 4
Krolikowski Receives PRC Journalists Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Aug] E 5

Herrmann Receives Tanzanian Party Leader E 5
Visit of FRG Socialist Youth Delegation Ends E 5
FRG Parliamentarians Visit Luther Committee E 6

HUNGARY

Budapest Reports 'Violation of Soviet Airspace' F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Cited on Soviet-U.S. Relations [30 Aug] F 1
Losonczi, Others Receive Ambassador to U.S. F 2
Hungarian-Polish Cooperation Protocol Signed F 2

POLAND

31 Aug Events in Nowa Huta, Other Areas Viewed [Malczynski] G 1
'Rowdies' Criticized G 1
'Indignation' Expressed G 2
'Troublemakers' Detained G 2
'Emerging Dangers' Seen in Nation's Future G 3
[Krasicki in TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Aug]
Polish-Cuban Communique Published 29 Aug G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
'Moderate' Food Price Increases Planned G 8
Decisions on Delayed Investment Projects Reported G 9
Trade Ministry Outlines Rationing Rules G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Aug]
Economic Losses From U.S. Sanctions Detailed G 10
[Batusiewicz in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 24 Aug]
Warsaw TV on Trade Unions in Slupsk Voivodship G 12
Rakowski Praised for 25 Aug Dialogue at Gdansk G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Aug]
Warsaw Reports TASS Statement on Airliner G 14
Reagan Trying To 'Blackmail' Polish Leadership G 14

ROMANIA

Hijacked Romanian Ship 'On Course Home' H 1
India's Foreign Minister Arrives for State Visit H 1
Greeted at Airport H 1
Travel Itinerary [Delhi] H 1
Oprea Meets Syrian Irrigation Minister Madani H 1
Japanese Parliamentarians Conclude Visit, Depart H 2
NCST Deputy Visits Western Science Organizations H 2
Holds Meetings in America H 2
Conducts Talks in France H 3
Ceausescu Message to Security Bodies Published H 3
[SCINTEIA 30 Aug]
Ceausescu Visits Calarasi Agricultural Units H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Reports on 'Shooting' of Korean Plane I 1
TASS Statement I 1
Shultz Statement I 1
More on Shultz Statement I 2
Mojsov's Official State Visit to Norway Continues I 2
Formal Dinner Given I 2
Talks with King, Stray I 4

LCY's Ribicic Meets UK Labor Leader Foot I 5
Official Discusses Increased Exports to West I 5
[BORBA 30 Aug]
Worsening Energy Supply 'Cause for Great Concern' I 6
Council Reviews Situation I 6
'Consequences' Realized [BORBA 31 Aug] I 6
Production Falls in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Titograd I 7
[BORBA 31 Aug]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS END MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD012009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Vietnam ended in Moscow today. The participants dealt with the agenda for the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly session.

GANDHI SPECIAL ENVOY SINGH ARRIVES 1 SEP

Greeted at Airport

AU011145 Sofia BTA in English 1033 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA) -- Today Natwar Singh, special envoy of Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime-minister, arrived on a visit to Bulgaria.

At the Sofia airport he was met by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs.

Received By Zhivkov

AU011541 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Varna, Sept 1 (BTA) -- Today the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the special envoy of the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Mr K. Natvar Singh.

The ties of cooperation between Bulgaria and India were discussed as well as international issues of interest to both countries.

Present in the conversation, which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, was also the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN 30 AUG

AU310740 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, Aug 30 (BTA) -- The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received today the president of the commercial corporation "Philip Brothers" (USA), Mr Ludwig Jesselson. The successful business cooperation between Bulgarian trading organizations and the firm were praised and the prospects fo further expansion of business ties and industrial cooperation were discussed.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, was also present at the meeting.

AZ-ZU'BI MEETS WITH BCP OFFICIALS; VISITS VARNA

JN011507 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia -- People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi and his delegation have met with Bulgarian Communist Party officials in the presence of the Bulgarian National Assembly deputy chairman in (Noronovo) and the city governor.

During the meeting, Az-Zu'bi clarified the situation in the Middle East and described Syria's role in the Arab-Israeli conflict as the first line of confrontation in the region against the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes and conspiracies. Az-Zu'bi listed the accomplishments of Syria under President Struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He praised Bulgaria's positions in support of Arab rights and the aid presented to Syria by the socialist countries headed by the USSR.

Az-Zu'bi lauded the Syrian-Bulgarian friendship and expressed confidence in continuing and strengthening the friendly relations between the two friendly countries.

Az-Zu'bi and his accompanying delegation are scheduled to leave (Noronovo) today for Varna.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA

AU011236 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Aug 83 p 8

[Excerpts] On 30 August a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by its chairman, Petur Dyulgerov, returned home from Syria. The delegation had paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Syrian General Confederation of Trade Union Workers.

At Sofia airport Petur Dyulgerov expressed satisfaction with the talks he had had with a delegation of the Syrian General Confederations of Trade Union Workers led by Chairman Isedin Naser [name as published.] The two delegations expressed the determination to work even more consistently and energetically to expand the cooperation and interaction between the Bulgarian and Syrian trade unions. A 1983-84 cooperation agreement and plan were also signed.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council was also received by Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Comrade Petur Dyulgerov conveyed to the Syrian president greetings and good wishes from Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

During the friendly talks, information of mutual interest was exchanged.

President Hafiz al-Asad expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's principled and consistent policy aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through the complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and after granting to the people of Palestine their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the foundation of an independent state of their own.

Hafiz al-Asad presented a message to Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA

AU311831 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] On 31 August a Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Andrey Lukanov departed for Libya. It will take part in the celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the 1 September revolution.

'FRIENDSHIP MEETINGS' WITH SFRY HELD IN VIDIN

AU310932 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Vidin, 28 August (BTA report) -- An open-air Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship meeting, which was an expression of the genuine desire of the people of Vidin municipality and the Zajecar community to live in peace and understanding and expand their friendly ties, was held in Vidin today.

Dimitur Lagofetov, chairman of the Vidin Municipal People's Council, and Dragisa Filimonovic, president of the Zajecar Communal Assembly, delivered friendly speeches. They stressed that there is an emphasized striving between the two border areas for comprehensive cooperation in all spheres of life. This is proved by the trade, which has increased many times at the border area, and also by the activities of officials involved in industry, agriculture, health, culture and sports. A number of enterprises in Vidin and Zajecar have already established beneficial business relations In 1983 alone, 50 professional and amateur groups and sports teams exchanged visits. Artistic groups have also given concerts.

DYULGEROV SPEAKS AT PEACE RALLY IN SOFIA

AU011552 Sofia BTA in English 1511 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 1 (BTA) -- Thousands of workers, peasants, university students, and schoolchildren, veterans of revolutionary struggles, and intellectuals gathered outside the People's Palace of Culture in Sovia today to demonstrate their will to live in a world without weapons and wars.

At a big anti-war rally spoke Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Today, he said, the forces of peace are living through a trial. The policy of intensifying the arms race, as adopted and conducted by the United States, and their policy of aggression and adventurism makes the threat of war more real and tangible. The United States and their NATO allies spare no funds in their efforts to crush the forces of peace. Military budgets are taking fabulous sizes, the rate of armaments is rocketing. Under various pretexts all negotiations for lessening armaments are being blocked. A war psychosis is being fanned up under the screen of the "Soviet military menace" myth. Uncompromising ideological, psychological and economic warfare is being waged against socialism.

Dwelling on the aggressive policy of imperialism on all continents, Mr Petur Dyulgerov stressed that against the forces of war the front of peace is standing up with previously unheard-of might.

"The front of peace has its own stronghold, its own fore post -- the Soviet Union and the socialist community, it has their military might, which keeps at bay the adventurist and warmongering imperialist circles, it enjoys also their constructive and realistic policy," he said.

Mr Dyulgerov said that states, parties, public organizations, classes and layers of societies are already getting rallied under the banner of peace. The anti-war movement in the capitalist countries and the struggle for peace there have acquired unprecedented scope and strength.

"The big task, the great responsibility of the peace forces is to prevent the deployment of the 'Pershing-Two' and 'Cruise' missiles in Western Europe, not to permit the unfolding of the arms race," said Mr Petur Dyulgerov.

Dwelling on the numerous Soviet peace initiatives he stressed that the Soviet Union, with its constructive and flexible policy at the Geneva talks is doing its best to achieve equal security and to stop a new escalation in the arms race. The latest proposals of Mr Yuriy Andropov prove in practice the good will and the determination of the Soviet Union to work out a turning point in the complicated and dangerous international situation, in the growing international tension.

Mr Dyulgerov said that the struggle for peace is the broadest and the best platform for solidarity and unity of the trade unions against the policy of imperialism, which is endangering and worsening life.

After Mr. Dyulgerov, speeches were delivered by representatives of the working class, the cooperative peasants, the university students and the veterans who appealed for an immediate lessening of the nuclear arms, for freezing the nuclear arsenals, for efforts to set up nuclear-free zones, for actions to save peace without delay.

The participants in the rally sent a telegram to the World Peace Council and to the World Federation of the Trade Unions.

BTA EXPLAINS REASONS FOR NEW LABOR CODE

AU011056 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 1 Sep 83

["Why a New Labor Code" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 1 (BTA) -- More than thirty years have elapsed since the setting up of the Bulgarian socialist legislation -- the Labor Code.

And, quite logical, considerable changes have occurred in the practice of work and labor relations over these years. This imposed some amendments and adenda to the labor code to be made nearly twenty times. The normative acts which supplemented the code stipulations neared 1,000." A task of the new labor code will be the regulating of questions which were not settled in the former code.

In the first place, these are the labor relations of the cooperative farmers, the legal status of young specialists, pensioner employment, workers holding more than one job, as well as the questions of the five-day work week, part-time jobs, and self-management.

A more all-round solution should be found of the problems of the fuller and adequate utilization of the business hours, of the worker's qualifications, of the fluctuation of labor, of the hygiene and safety of labor.

The new Labor Code was forced into being also because of the need for improving the legal technique. Fair enough, the new code would not be able to resolve all the particulars of labor relations in the minutest detail. But with its coming into force the labor acts supplmenting the code will be reduced considerable and the labor legislation will become more sophisticated in both form and content.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- The State Council has issued a decree whereby: Simeon Simeonov Dimitrov is relieved of his duties as Bulgaria's ambassador to Kampuchea and Lyuben Vladimirov Damyanov is nominated to replace him, Asen Todorov Pavlov is relieved of his duties as Bulgaria's ambassador to Denmark and Atanas Iliev Chilyashev is nominated to replace him; Stefan Todorov Stanev is relieved of his duties as Bulgaria's ambassador to Canada and Vladimir Borisov Velchev is nominated in succession to him. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 31 Aug 83 AU]

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Gheorghe Cioara, newly appointed ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has arrived in the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 27 Aug 83 p 6 AU]

LEADERS MEET WITH DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Husak Receives Ellemann-Jensen

LD011357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In the course of the meeting, the state of Czechoslovak-Danish relations was discussed and both statesman agreed that in their mutual relations there are no moot points or open questions, and this fact creates good foundations for their further positive development. At the same time, views were exchanged on some topical issues of the present international situation. In this connection the importance was stressed of constructive and realistic dialogue when reviewing international issues, which should contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of trust, to the relaxation of international tension, and to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Also present at the meeting was Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

Strougal Receives Minister

LD012133 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal met here today with visiting Danish Foreign minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen for talks on various aspects of detente, disarmament, and peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems.

They agreed that Czechoslovakia and Denmark are interested in a further deepening of bilateral relations in all spheres, particularly in agrotechnology, food industry, and cooperation on third markets.

Minister Ellemann-Jensen also conferred with Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban on the state and prospects of mutual trade [word indistinct] development of economic cooperation, for the purpose of which experts will prepare a long-term program under which trade turnover would double within five years.

At Charles University, the minister and Rector Zdenek Ceska considered possible extension of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Danish institutions of higher learning.

Later in the day, Minister Ellemann-Jensen left here for home.

TASS REPORT ON AIRSPACE VIOLATION CITED

LD012056 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow -- An unidentified plane violated Soviet airspace over Kamchatka during the night, and later over the island of Sakhalin. The plane flew without navigation lights, did not respond to questions and (?failed to) establish contact with Soviet air traffic controllers, TASS agency said.

Soviet fighters were sent to help the plane and lead it to the nearest airfield. The plane did not respond to signals and warnings, and continued its flight towards the Sea of Japan, TASS said.

REPORTER VIEWS 31 AUG EVENTS IN POLAND

LD011136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday, the last day of August, 3 years had passed since the signing of the Gdansk Accords. Enemies of the socialist system in Poland wanted to use this anniversary for provocations and to provoke disturbances. Frantisek Sojka, our correspondent describes the situation from Warsaw:

People worked normally yesterday. Enterprised, building sites and ports were working. Calls of antisocialist groups, connected with former Solidarity and calls of Western subversive broadcasts for the so-called work slowdown, the boycott of daily press, and the public transport ended in a fiasco. Information from enterprises prove that the speed of work, the interest in the press, and the use of public transport was normal as I could see. There were attempts to provoke disturbances, mainly by groups of youth, in Gdansk, Wroclaw, the Nowa Huta part of Krakow, and Warsaw. Because of the lack of interest of a majority of the public, all the organizers were left on their own and law and order forces were able to restore order where it was necessary. Masses in some Catholic churches were of a provocative character. The course of events in Poland yesterday, a day which according to the plans of reactionary forces in Poland and in the West was to be a day of disturbances and riots, was on the contrary clear proof of the fact that Polish working people support the way of normalization and stabilization.

COMMENTATOR ON CARDINAL TOMASEK LETTER AFFAIR

LD011310 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] It is a generally known fact that the heckling American Radio Free Europe sends our canards. It is also known that Voice of America likes to twist facts to campaign against socialist countries. But it is not so often, however, that Vatican Radio of the Austrian Catholic Press Agency sink so low. One does not want to believe that these Catholic mass media have been taken in and spread the untrue report that Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, allegedly sent a protest letter to Czechoslovak authorities about the oppression of religious freedom in Czechoslovakia. The cardinal himself rebutted this fabrication. He said that he has not written, signed, and thus obviously never sent any such letter. This has spoiled plans of those who hoped to wage an anti-Czechoslovak campaign around the alleged Tomasek's letter. The fact is that they scored their own goal instead.

Despite this, the British press agency REUTERS speculated: It is improbable, the agency said, that Cardinal Tomasek, after his attack on the state authorities, would obtain an exit visa to Austria during the pope's visit there. Cardinal Tomasek informed Austria that he will not accept this invitation because his visit to Vienna would be used for a heckling campaign against Czechoslovakia. This is yet another blow which the cardinal himself strikes to those who are doing everything possible to draw his into the dirty game played by various American and Vatican circles. The question remains, however, why this heckling now [words indistinct]. Why use Cardinal Tomasek? Why are they trying to use so grossly the feelings of believers for their own political goals? The answer is obvious.

The campaign is being waged in a period when a very constructive dialogue between representatives of the state and the church is taking place, in a period when the Czechoslovak state bodies have made a number of gestures in the interest of good relations with the church.

There is religious freedom in Czechoslovakia, and churches are quite free to carry out their religious activity. And representatives of Czechoslovak churches were in fact very active at the recent World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War, which was a thorn in the flesh to some circles in the West. The believers themselves thus expressed their positive attitude to the noble struggle for peace and life on earth and obviously, neither Washington nor some Vatican circles like this. They clearly need something quite different -- a permanent war between the state and church in Czechoslovakia. And if there is not such a war, then they try at least to provoke it and this, above all, before the forthcoming Catholic Day in Austria which will be held on 9-11 September and which will be attended at the end by Pope John Paul II. The hostile campaign around Cardinal Tomasek was to give them foundations for it. At the same time, it was to help Washington divert attention from the main international issue, which is disarmament, and serve the sharpening of the international situation. Some American and Vatican mass media have asked why Tomasek's letter addressed to the Czechoslovak Government has not been published in Czechoslovakia. How could we publish it when it does not exist? It is only right to ask: Will we ever get an acknowledgement of lies by those mass media which started this anti-Czechoslovak campaign around the alleged letter from Tomasek?

LETTER ON EMIGRE 'TRAITORS' ON VIENNA TV CITED

AU010850 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Aug 83 p 6

[Letter by Jozef Sladovnik, Bratislava, in the "Reader's Letter" column: "For a Traitor's Reward"]

[Text] As on several occasions in the past, Austrian television these days has again lent its screen to bankrupt emigres from Czechoslovakia. People like Mlynar, Pelikan, Pachman, or Slavik appeared in front of a television camera and struck poses. They shed false crocodile tears, while denigrating our fatherland, ridiculing the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, slandering our friends and the representatives of political and public life, and trying to falsify history and distort historic truth.

Their purpose is to fan dissatisfaction and uncertainty, and to evoke anti-Soviet feelings. We know that in the past they strove to set our people against the Soviet Union and, as their final aim, to sever our country from the socialist community. When their plans did not materialize, they are now betraying all that is valuable and sacred to our nations, for a Judas, a traitor's, a mercenary's pay.

Their faces are a mere grimace and hypocrisy. We know their true features; we know what they wanted, what they want to achieve. Their voices are losing their effect even before reaching the borders of our fatherland. They will not succeed is reversing the wheel of history even with the assistance of Austrian television.

Signed: Jozef Sladovnik, employee of the general management of the "Mill and Bakery Industry" trust in Bratislava.

STROUGAL RECEIVES IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD020847 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, today. Lubomir Strougal emphasized the purpose and importance of the agency for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and acquainted the guest with the program for the construction of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations. Deputy Federal Premier Jaromir Obzina was also present at the reception.

NUCLEAR ENERGY ADVANTAGES, SAFETY POINTED OUT

AU011310 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 31 Aug 83 p 4

[CTK article: "Atom Will Yield Energy"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Nuclear energy -- yes or no? That is a question that power engineering experts have already answered positively a long time ago. In spite of that, however, there are still certain doubts -- above all among the population of the areas in which nuclear power plants are being built.

In particular, there is concern about ensuring the safe operation of the nuclear power plants or about their negative influence on the environment. In addition, the great cost of the construction of these energy projects is being pointed out. The first two doubts can be answered very easily. With the existing technical measures, the likelihood of a breakdown of such nuclear energy sources is approximately as great as that of a dam breaking. The safety of nuclear power plants is also attested to by their trouble-free operation in more than 20 countries throughout the world. As regards the environment, the "core" -- compared with conventional power plants -- actually protects it. After all, a typical coal-burning power plant with a 400 MW generating capacity releases on average 75 metric tons of sulphur dioxide, 16 metric tons of nitrogen dioxide, and 5 metric tons of light ash daily, that is, substances that are not emitted in the clean operation of nuclear power sources.

The question of construction costs is, of course, more complicated. The fact is that they amount to around Kcs20 billion and are rising. (Among other things, because of the increasingly thorough safety precautions.) But one has to realize that nuclear power plants are saving the ever more valuable coal, and in no small measure. After all, in order to generate 10 billion KWH of electricity, which is the average annual production of a nuclear power plant with a capacity of 4-times 440 MW, the conventional energy source burns approximately 10 million tons of coal. It costs us Kcs1,020 to extract 1 metric ton of standard fuel in the Kladno Basin, for example, Kcs400 in the Most Basin and almost Kcs300 in the Sokolov Basin. And coal extraction will be even more expensive in the next 5-year plan.

HOFFMANN, HAMAN ATTEND PRAGUE TU CEREMONY

LD311646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Ten brigades of socialist labor which attained exemplary results in their work and also in outside work were inscribed in the book of honor of the revolutionary trade union movement in Prague today on the occasion of the upcoming Miners and Power Industry Workers Day.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee and other representatives attended the festive act.

IRISH CP, CPCZ DELEGATIONS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD010735 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Prague -- Communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Ireland condemned the constant violations of human rights and actions of British Army units in Northern Ireland, and called for recognition of the right of the people to decide on their destiny without external interference.

Delegations of the two parties met in Prague August 29-31, during a visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Comittee of general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland National Executive Committee Michael O'Riordan. The delegation included Nial Farrell, representative of the Communist Party of Ireland in the editorial council of journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party was represented at the talks by Jan Fojtik, alternate member of the party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, and Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the party Central Committee.

The delegations denounced the attempts of reactionary forces to solve international problems from a position of strength and by means of arms buildup and confrontation, and endeavour to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

They described as especially dangerous for peace and security in Europe NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in several West European states, and in this connection, agreed that the Soviet proposals meet the interests of mankind and are aimed at protecting world peace and eliminating the danger of nuclear confrontation.

The delegations expressed the conviction that it is possible and necessary to thwart aggressive plans of imperialism through joint efforts of all peace-loving and anti-war forces, to preserve peaceful relations between nations and to develop them by building up confidence and cooperation between states with different social systems.

It was noted during the talks that the traditional comradely relations and cooperation between the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Ireland are based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the two delegations expressed the resolve of the parties to deepen their cooperation.

On the present developments in the international communist and workers movement, the two sides noted full identity of views and stressed the need for further strengthening of its unity and cohesion.

Michael O'Riordan left Prague later in the day.

NUES DEUTSCHLAND ON WORLD PEACE DAY SIGNIFICANCE

;DO11346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0154 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Under the heading "That War Never Again Start From German Soil," the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes on Thursday a commentary with the following text:

Forty-four years ago, on 1 September 1939, German imperialism unleashed the Second World War with the attack on Poland. This date is celebtated now by nations every year as World Peace Day. Its binding call never again to permit what happened then is now more urgent than ever.

Today it is necessary to prevent a nuclear inferno that would result in the self-destruction of mankind. The most important thing, as Erich Honecker recently emphasized, is the prevention of a new round in the arms race which would further complicate the world situation and increase the danger of a new world conflagration. GDR citizens draw from this the clear conclusion to do everything to prevent a war starting from German soil ever again. That means securing peace by deeds -- not only to want it, but also to create it.

A valuable expression of this millionfold recognition are the peace shifts which were developed yesterday on the eve of World Peace Day, by young workers, by members of the FDJ according to an appeal by the textile worker and Heroine of Labor, Ramona Gailus, in all areas of the national economy with significant economic effect. These declarations of intention for the strengthening of our socialist state, also united with deeds, show the complete agreement between people, party, and government in the basic question of our time, the securing of peace and the prevention of a nuclear world inferno. State peace policy and peace policy of people -- in the GDR they are one.

The source of the acute threat to peace is illuminated every day by new facts from all different parts of our planet. The most aggressive imperialist circles, above all the United States, are escalating the course of arms drive and confrontation. From the Persian Gulf via Africa to Central America they stoke conflicts and increase tension. They make no bones about their plans for nuclear first-strikes, for an allegedly limitable and winnable nuclear war. They drive forward more and more comprehensive arming plans, on land, on sea, in the air, and even in space. In all, they are aiming for military superiority over socialism.

The heart of this aggressive global strategy is the attempt to station at any price new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe by the end of this year. This immediately evokes the possibility of a Euroshima, a world-wide nuclear holocaust. And it means at the same time that the danger of a war against the Soviet Union from German soil becomes a possibility.

But mankind on our continent as everywhere in the world, wants life without the fear of war, with secure perspectives. It does not want new U.S. missiles. It wants East and West disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. This will to self-determination is revealing itself as the powerful driving force for the increasing strength of the peace forces. In the United States, the wave of popular protest against the nuclear danger is spreading, as is shown by the hundreds-of-thousands-strong march in Washington last weekend. In the countries of potential stationing, the demand for negotiation instead of counterarming is spreading and more clearly demanded.

The nonaligned states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are turning against the imperialist arms drive and confrontation as incompatible with their national interests. Politicians, parliaments, and governments of the non-socialist countries -- as recently the prime ministers of Greece and Sweden -- call for reason and political realism.

All these actions make clear: joint action against the nuclear madness is not only necessary but also possible. "Never before has mankind been affected so directly by deadly danger as today and we are thus called upon to take action for peace," Erich Honecker said at the Berlin Karl Marx conference. "Thus, the historical opportunity has been created that in the struggle for peace the most various forces can come together and that this struggle can achieve a breadth as has never existed before."

The Prague Declaration and Moscow appeal indicate a consistency and continuity of policy which is rooted in the humanist nature of socialism; this manifested itself in numerous peace initiatives particularly in recent times, characterized by the declaration of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also determined by its position at the Geneva negotiations.

The most recent proposals by Yuriy Andropov are a further great step forward. In the case of a mutually acceptable agreement, including agreement by the United States not to station new missiles in Europe, the USSR declares its readiness, in reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level corresponding to the number of French and British missiles, to scrap the missiles to be reduced. It is now up to the West to cease its obstruction and blackmail policy.

But the socialist states also left no doubt that they will not permit one-sided military superiority. "The military-strategic parity that has been reached," Yuriy Andropov said recently, "has denied the United States the possibility to blackmail us with the nuclear threat. This parity is a reliable guarantor of peace and we will to everything to maintain it." In the service of world peace the socialist military coalition will therefore undertake all necessary countermeasures if Pershing and cruise missiles should be stationed counter to all reason and against the will of the people in Western Europe.

The GDR actively participates in and helps to determine the peace offensive of the socialist states. It acts in accord with the lessons that our nation has drawn from history. It will not let itself be overtaken by anyone in its commitment to peace.

The GDR considers it of primary importance to reduce the nuclear confrontation in central Europe. Therefore it supported Sweden's proposal to create a nuclear-battle-field-arms-free zone in central Europe. It declared its readiness to make the whole of its territory avaiable for this and turned to the FRG with the same thought. The high aim of securing peace determines the whole of its policy towards the FRG. Repeatedly the GDR has warned of the consequences of turning FRG territory into a base for American first-strike weapons. Stationing would mean, as said before, the return of the danger of a new war against the Soviet Union from German soil.

On behalf of the GDR citizens, Erich Honecker appealed to the FRG leadership to re-examine its position in thi vital matter and to work decisively for success in Geneva as long as this is possible. The actions of the workers of our country are permeated by the knowledge that the best guarantee for securing peace is to strengthen socialism comprehensively. In this sense millions are working to determinedly realize the resolutions decided at the 10th SED Congress. This is shown by, as stated already, the performance of FDJ members for World Peace Day 1983.

At the present time, the citizens of our country, together with millions of people in many countries, have stated their membership of the world-wide front of all forces who are fighting against the danger of a nuclear inferno, for peace, arms limitation, and disarmament. The GDR position in the vital conflict of our time was affirmed by Erich Honecker at the opening of the 7th Gymnasts and Sports Festival and the 9th Children's and Youth Spartakiad in Leipzig:

"The GDR will always act in accord with its historical responsibility as cornerstone of peace in the heart of Europe, on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the alliances of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Peace is the most important thing for us. We are doing everything to preserve it for the mothers and fathers, the daughters, sons, and grandchildren."

HONECKER, TISCH, NAUMANN ATTEND PEACE RALLY

LD011305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0844 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- At a rally on the occasion of World Peace Day and the trade union day of action for peace, the workers and the Elektro-Apparate Werke Berlin-Treptow welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDBG National Executive, and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, took part in the rally.

At the beginning, the workers from various areas of the major enterprise affirmed on behalf of their collectives the firm resolution to do everything against the danger of a nuclear inferno which is being enhanced by the planned stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles. The members of the works will give the peace policy of their state a firm foundation with their performance in socialist competition.

TASS REPORT ON AIRSPACE VIOLATION CITED

LD012126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 1 Sep 83

["Report From TASS" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (ADN) -- On the night of 31 August to 1 September an unidentified aircraft entered the airspace of the Soviet Union, coming from the Pacific Ocean, over the Kamchatka Peninsula and then once again violated the airspace of the USSR near the island of Sakhalin. The aircraft was flying without navigation lights, and did not reply to queries, and did not make radio contact with air control. Soviet air defense fighter aircraft took off and attempted to help the airplane to approach the nearest airfield. However, the violator of the airspace did not respond to the signals given and the warning of the Soviet fighters and continued its flight towards the Sea of Japan.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT GDR 11-14 OCT

LD011807 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin 1 Sep (ADN) -- At the invitation of Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, Australian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger will pay a state visit to the GDR from 11 to 14 October.

HELMUT SCHMIDT TO MEET HONECKER DURING VISIT

LD011252 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Bonn, 1 Sep (DPA) -- Former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) will be received by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker for a talk in East Berlin at the State Council Building on Monday. The meeting will be at the end of a 3-day visit to the GDR by Schmidt which begins tommorrow.

The meeting with Honecker was confirmed in Bonn today by Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD parliamentary party, who had an exchange of views with Honecker at Werbellinsee in the GDR in May. Vogel expects Schmidt and Honecker to discuss the international situation with the focus on disarmament policy and relations between the two German states, which were the same topics at this meeting with Honecker.

Schmidt, who has been invited by the Evangelican Church of Berlin-Brandenburg, will leave for what is described as a private visit to the GDR from Hamburg by car on Saturday morning. He will be accompanied by his wife, Hannelore, former government spokesman and Bonn permanent representative in the GDR Klaus Boelling; and his adviser Jens Fischer.

SINDERMANN ATTENDS LIBYAN REVOLUTION FESTIVAL

LD020910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (ADN) -- In Tripoli on Thursday the Libyan people celebrated the 14th anniversary of the 1 September revolution with a military parade and a mass demonstration. Together with many foreign guests, tens of thousands of citizens of the Libyan capital welcomed the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During the parade on the "Green Square" in central Tripoli, units of all branches of the Libyan Armed Forces demonstrated their high degree of training. There was also a tumultuous welcome for the procession of thousands of the capital's inhabitants.

A GDR delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the State Council Horst Sindermann had gone to Tripoli to attend the celebrations. On Thursday he met with the secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, to whom he conveyed the warmest greetings and congratulations of the party and state leadership and the people of the GDR to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In a historically short time, the country under the leadership of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has achieved enormous progress. No longer do foreign invaders oppress the people and no longer does a single imperialist soldier besmirch the soil of Libya. The GDR representative strongly condemned the imperialist policy of intervention in Chad, which is part of the course of confrontation of the most aggressive circles in the United States and NATO.

Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab expressed thanks for the attendance by the party and government delegation of the GDR at the revolution celebrations. This is further proof of the excellent relations between the two countries, which have developed and deepened particularly since the visit of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the GDR in 1977 and the visit by Erich Honecker to Libya in 1979.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

AU011211 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Yesterday Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received for talks the delegation of the CPC central organ RENMIN RIBAO under the leadership of Jiang Yuanchun, director of the editorial office for international affairs, which is currently visiting the GDR.

Herbert Krolikowski pointed out the efforts undertaken by the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact member states to avert the danger of war and to improve the international situation and in this context underscored the particular significance of the most recent proposals of Y. V. Andropov.

Participating in the meeting at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs was Yen Chengxu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC in the GDR.

HERRMANN RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARTY LEADER

DW301117 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a talk with a delegation of the Revolutionary Party of the United Republic of Tanzania today discussed topical tasks of safeguarding peace, especially the new far-reaching initiative of the Soviet Union. The delegation, which is headed by Kingune (Gombaleviru), member of the Central Committee and secretrary of the National Executive Committee of the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] Central Committee, had studied SED experiences in political mass work. Kingune (Gombaleviru) stressed during the dialogue that the irresistible endeavor of the African peoples for freedom and independence is an important contribution in the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

VISIT OF FRG SOCIALIST YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS

LD020505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (AND) -- The FDJ and the Socialist German Working Youth from the FRG fully agree that there is nothing more important for the youth organizations in states with different social orders than to do all they can to prevent a nuclear catastro phe. This emerges from a joint communique that was published in Berlin on Thursday at the end of a 3-day visit to the GDR by a delegation of the Socialist German Working Youth headed by its chairman, Werner Stuermann.

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Werner Stuermann, chairman of the Socialist German Working Youth, welcomed the new far-reaching peace proposals of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They demanded that the government of the FRG at last abandon its course towards deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in the interests of the securing of peace and warding off a nuclear inferno.

Egon Krenz informed the Socialist German Working Youth delegation about the peace commitment of the young people of the GDR. Through their deeds for a strong socialism and knowing their socialist fatherland's policy of peace, the young people of the GDR can look to the future with confidence.

Werner Stuermann reported on his organization's opposition to the plan to make the FRG a launching pad for U.S. first-strike weapons. Ever more young people in the FRG recognize that new U.S. medium-range missiles would bring less and less security for the FRG. The latest statements by representatives of the FRG Government assenting to the deployment of new U.S. missiles, even against the will of the majority of the population, is a renewed expression of imperialism's antihuman and antiyouth policy.

FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT LUTHER COMMITTEE

LD311452 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin 31 Aug (ADN) -- Gerald Goetting, deputy President of the GDR People's Chamber and deputy chairman of the GDR's Martin Luther Committee, today received a working group of the SPD parliamentary party led by Deputy Hans Buechler for a talk on questions of mutual interest.

During the visit to the GDR People's Chamber by the FRG parliamentary deputies, including Dr Juergen Schmude, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group, the interlocutors expressed satisfaction at the fact that the meeting was arranged, and described it as a useful step on the way to establishing official contacts between the parliaments of the two German states.

The exchange of views, which lasted several hours, took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere and was characterized by mutual awareness of the great responsibility of the people's elected representatives for the preservation of peace and the well-being of the citizens of their states.

During the meeting the guests were briefed on the Martin Luther celebrations in the GDR to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of the reformer and they expressed their high appreciation of these. They expressed their thanks for the opportunity, with the visits to the Wartburg and other Luther sites in the GDR and the Eisenacher Parteitag 1869 memorial to acquaint themselves with the important achievements of the socialist German state in the cultivation and dissemination of the humanist cultural heritage and the revolutionary traditions of the German labor movement.

On the GDR side the meeting was attended by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture and secretary of the GDR Martin-Luther Committee. At the end of the talk Gerald Goetting gave a luncheon for the guests, following which the SPD parliamentary deputies visited the exhibition "Art of the Reformation Period" at the Alte Museum in Berlin.

BUDAPEST REPORTS 'VIOLATION OF SOVIET AIRSPACE'

LD012256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Test] The Soviet news agency reported that in the night from 31 August to 1 September an unidentified airplane penetrated the airspace of the Soviet Union from the Pacific Ocean over the Kamchatka Peninsula. Following this the airplane violated the airspace of the Soviet Union a second time over the Sakhalin Island. TASS stresses that the airplane was flying without identification and aeronavigational signal lights. The pilots did not answer the questions put to them and did not establish contact with the Soviet flight coordinating service either. According to TASS the Soviet fighter planes that took off to meet the unidentified airplane were unsuccessful in trying to lead the unidentified airplane to the nearest airport. The Soviet news agency states that the airplane violating the airspace did not react to the signals and warnings of the Soviet planes. According to the Soviet news agency the unidentified airplane continued its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan.

NEPSZABADSAG CITED ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD301202 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI) -- "It was not the Soviet leadership but the current U.S. Administration which has turned away from reality, and set out to achieve military supremacy at any coast and upse the relative power balance which was acknowledged by three former administrations in treaties," points out Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG commenting on Soviet-U.S. relations.

"Hundreds of millions of dollars spent on armament, statements that revive a cold war atmosphere, and the programme of military supremacy -- these are the fundamental elements of the official U.S. policy. This policy can be characterized in many ways, but not as one that meets the requirements of the nuclear age," reads the article.

"...No country can enforce its own security interests at the cost of others," that is, no one can measure those of the Soviet Union in centrimetres and those of the United States in meters. The basis for detente was precisely the dialogue of equal partners and it remains so. It was not in Moscow that new standards were set up, the standards remain unchanged there. A proof for that is the fact that the Soviet Union uses every single opporutnity to make it known that it wants an agreement with the U.S. at a level that would provide both countries with mutually beneficial, healthy and stable relations which could be useful in terms of world peace as well."

NEPSZABADSAG points out that no genuine change can be expected without no less than... the United States becoming a genuine partner for the Soviet Union in order to curb the arms race."

"For this reason, it is Washington that ought to review its position and not Moscow, and the best opportunity for this would be the Geneva talks on European nuclear weapons to be resumed early September," stresses NEPSZABADSAG and points out that there are only 4 months left from the year when,if no agreement is reached, the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would start. "Thereby, the danger of nuclear conflict would assume vast proportions," adds the Budapest daily.

"The fact that Yuriy Andropov ahs outlined the Soviet stand three times within 2 weeks, showing newer and newer signs of Moscow's good intention and its constructive and flexible stand, indicates that much is at stake.

"The new initiatives -- stating that if an agreement is achieved in Geneva and no missiles are deployed -- the Soviet Union is ready to destroy dismanteld missiles, cannot be seen as anything but as Moscow's wish to go to the farthest possible extreme in the interest of disarmament.

"Another U.S. argument has been stripped off its foundation by the new Soviet initiative," reads NEPSZABADSAG. "It is no longer possible to say that the dismounted Soviet missiles are simply going to be redeployed in the eastern region of the country.

"The proposal is a gesture also towards China and Japan. They show that earlier concerns were unfounded and anyway they had been induced by the United States to begin with, in an attempt to further complicate the Geneva talks."

"The forthcoming talks in Geneva will indicate whether Washington is ready for an agreement or -- as some signs indicate -- the deployment of missiles is treated as a fact. What is needed now is for the United States and its NATO allies to show readiness to conclude an agreement that is based on equal rights.

"In that case the talks will continue in another way, and results will follow suit. Two partners are needed for a respectable agreement, the efforts of one party are insufficient. The other party has to be aware that flexibility at talks has its limits -- in this case it is the security interest of the Soviet Union and its alies."

In conclusion NEPSZABADSAG states: "Endeavours for upsetting global and European balance will not remain unanswered. The Soviet Union does all it can to safeguard the power balance. It is not a threat. The deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles is a threat. Assuming responsibility for what is to come, the United States has to make the choice."

LOSONCZI, OTHERS RECEIVE AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

LD312355 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- On Wednesday in Budapest Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, met Dr. Vencel Hazi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to the United States, who is soon to take up his post.

HUNGARIAN-POLISH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD311115 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Henceforth Hungary and Poland will carry out a regular exchange of their experiences gained in economic management and the planning of the people's economy. Hungarian and Polish enterprises will seek further forms of cooperation. This was agreed at the meeting of the two countries' economic and technical and scientific cooperation committee, which concluded with the signing of a protocol. The two delegations, headed by Hungarian and Polish Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Zbigniew Madej, took a stand in favor of broadening cooperation in the manufacture of buses, in the electronics industry, computer technology, agricultural machinery production and in the chemical industry.

The deputy chairman of the Hungarian Government was received by PZPR First Secretary Premier Jaruzelski and by several other Polish leaders.

31 AUG EVENTS IN NOWA HUTA, OTHER AREAS VIEWED

'Rowdies' Criticized

LD011208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] There are moments when one sees again some old events. This is nothing to do with age. My earliest recollections go back to the German occupation and Warsaw uprising.

I saw the war as a child and many horrors of the war have stayed in my memory, probably forever. Apart from horrible scenes I also remember the great desire for mutual help, the fact that one could trust nearly any Polish-speaking inhabitant of Warsaw under German occupation.

Without a word my grandmother received and sheltered a few insurgents who were withdrawing from the old town area. I always remember these symbolic images of the feeling of unity of all Poles when the anniversary of outbreak of war comes, the anniversary of Hitlerite invasion of Poland. And later -- clearing the streets of rubble, work on reconstruction, with everybody joining in. Without asking where they came from they passed bricks to each other. This great feeling of togetherness accompanies the memory of few other periods in my life, and enriched my inner self and also taught me a lot and helped me to understand many phenomena.

I also remember the anxious days of August 1980, waiting and then great joy after the signing of the social agreements. Even then I was aware that some of the pledges could not be realized but, as did all Poles, I expected a great surge to action to extricate our country from the crisis. The following weeks and months convinced us that the opponents of socialism and building a happier future for all Poles gained such an influence on the course of events that the earlier enthusiasm was wasted. Those who were aware of it created a movement of national accord thus wishing to infect others with their concern.

The beginnings, as we remember, were difficult, but I think that this widespread movement would not have been created if it was not for the joint experience and awareness of what we could achieve ourselves.

When I saw vandalized buses, cars and benches in the streets of Nowa Huta on yesterday's TV news I began to think: How is it possible that yet again hundreds of people who have learned nothing from history and who were not stopped by the fact that the wise majority did not support them yesterday, have come to the surface. Does it really have to be like this, that in the name of sick dreams of the great political careers of a few opposition activists, a group of rowdies changes the main street of Nowa Huta into a battlefield? Today children will walk along these streets to take part in the start of the new school year. When I see the smiling, suntanned faces of schoolchildren returning from holidays, then I feel so much younger. But then I am overcome by a sad thought: Are these people, who have not understood anything, also not aware that they are building the future for their children? Those who are going to school today for the first time, thanks to the actions of those rowdies, have incomplete sets of school equipment and do not wear proper school clothes.

One or two statements by politicos who are attempting to cure their complexes are of no significance, but the benches will have to be repaired and buses overhauled. We cannot afford to waste the money and work of a single worker. It is very sad that there are still people who need explanations of such matters, and who are not able to stop disturbing us. Maybe they have not yet become aware that they are incapable of disturbing us.

'Indignation' Expressed

LD012320 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 1 Sep 83

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw 1 Sept -- Surprise and indignation are the prevailing feelings characteristic for social reactions to news on regrettable incidents which occurred in the Nowa Huta District of Krakow yesterday and -- on a much smaller scale -- in some other cities. Few groups of trouble-makers attempted -- though to no avail -- to reverse the image of that day which was filled with honest and calm work.

Nowa Huta again became the scene of street clashes which had no major connection, however, with a political demonstration but were simply hooligan's excesses.

A group which started from the main gate of the Lenin Steel Works was mostly composed of young people and groups of teen-agers who joined them on the route. They came to fight, to make trouble and to scream. Buses and trams were stopped, their drivers and passengers terrorized, people forced to get off and stop driving. Brutal methods were not seldom too. Demonstrating also consisted in devastating pavements, squares, benches and waste-baskets.

What was going on in Nowa Huta seemed to be a particularly clear example of methods employed by the underground which faces (?abysmal) failure of its plans and lack of at least minimum response -- on a social scale -- to their irresponsible calls.

Another example of discussing the true face of the underground was provided by incidents in Lublin, Legnica Voivodship, southwest Poland, staged, however, on a much smaller scale when in the late afternoon street clashes took place there. After a service said in a local church some groups raising hostile shouts went to a cemetery and next to the town's centre. In spite of repeated appeals to disperse, most aggressive people threw stones at militia officers and did not hesitate to use petrol-bottles. It proved necessary to use force -- order was restored in the town late in the evening. It is meaningful, however, that even children were used for attempts to sow tension.

In Czestochowa, southern Poland, even the closeness of the Jasna Gora shrine, a place of particular religious cult, did not prevent those few from attempts to sow unrest. However, the inhabitants of the city refused to join in.

The situation was similar in Wroclaw, southwest Poland, where attempts by the underground extremists to stage marches failed and incidents attracted only several-dozen-strong groups of teen-agers.

All those who wanted to disturb order yesterday remained isolated just like the opposition underground and its street emissaries proved alienated and isolated from the rest of the nation.

'Troublemakers' Detained

LD011743 Poznan Domestic Television Service in Poland 1620 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Yesterday was a day of steady work in Poland. Calm prevailed in the streets of the cities. Only in the evening hours, after masses had come to an end, were street processions formed in some places. The calls for calm and for [the demonstrators] to disperse to their homes did not get through to the ringleaders.

The security forces ensured calm and order. The attempt at a demonstration, initiated by the troublemakers, did not find a response among the Poznan inhabitants. Several persons were detained for questioning.

'EMERGING DANGERS' SEEN IN NATION'S FUTURE

AU011318 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 83 p 6

[Ignacy Krasicki commentary: "What Is Poland's Place in the World?"]

[Excerpts] A typical mental conflict for some Poles today is Poland's emotional, and for many people traditional, cultural ties with the West on the one hand, the Poland's position in the political reality of the East on the other. This conflict is a serious obstacle to correctly assessing our country's situation and its development possibilities. Overcoming this conflict is without doubt a burning need for Polish society today, and, above all, for Polish youth.

Deprived of the personal historical experience of their fathers and grandfathers, disappointed with the lack of consistency between the words of the authorities and their actions, tormented by the crisis, and steered in an antisocialist and anti-Soviet direction by the group psychosis belonging to the former Solidarity, some young people are still unable to find their way to their own future, the future which will be the future of Poland.

In order to help many young people and positively influence frustrated social circles who are in doubt and far removed from the Polish reality, one should have in mind the following words spoken by General Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Sejm on 21 July:

"One can say that dangers have started to accumulate: internal dangers, involving a disruption to the development rhythm up to now, and external dangers, resulting from the worsening of the international situation."

Spreading the truth about Poland's place in the world today and about the role to be played by young generations of Poles in shaping our country in the coming year 2000 and in the 21st century should begin by deciphering the above threats. Not in order to "scare public opinion," as our opponents say, but so that public opinion may be better informed of what is going on around Poland and what will influence our country's fate sooner or later, regardless of the consciousness and feelings of Poles.

The first truth to emerge from this collection of Polish affairs is the still growing danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out in Europe.

The point is not to possess in one's mind apocalyptic visions and forecasts which make one's blood turn cold, but to be aware, and this applies especially to our young people, that any nuclear conflict in central Europe would practically mean the biological extermination of Poland. And that is why the real "crime" being committed against the Polish nation and against the consciousness of its young people are the remarks mady by "false knights" of anti-Sovietism, such as the following words taken from the Paris KULTURA (of May this year), speaking about a "war against communism":

"Today is a time of war against communism, and the concept of terror may only work if we are able to overcome the opponent by force.... In a confrontation with Russia, it is necessary to apply something more than national sentiments. Force is needed here. Military force."

The Soviet Union, whom the anticommunist madmen are threatening with nuclear war, is doing everything in its power to remove the specter of such an extermination from Europe and the world. From Poland's point of view, even if someone is not a convinced adherent of socialism, the fact that Soviet foreign policy's main aim is to reach agreement with the United States concerning the nuclear disarmament of Europe should be regarded as the most important point in favor of our alliances.

The second Polish truth is the growing need to intelligently and actively monitor the development of the German problem and lend comprehensive support to the GDR.

This should be done not only because the concept of revanchism has become quasi-official in Bonn at the same time as the CDU/CSU victory, but, above all, because the old threat to Poland and to the Slavonic lands is taking on an ever-growing shape under the new conditions. Therefore dangers for Poland are emerging.

The greatest of these is the transformation of the FRG into NATO's chief intermediate-range missile base. This danger is becoming increasingly real as time goes by. For, according to the statements of Chancellor Kohl's government, the deployment of "Pershings" and "cruises" is meant to take place at the end of this year. If it does, then an important step in the direction of a "restricted" nuclear war in Europe will have been made -- with the consequences for Poland as mentioned above.

A great nationwide effort is needed to achieve the aim of realizing the great potential presented to Poland because of its participation in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA. This is not merely the business of the PZPR and the authorities, although for obvious reasons they inspire and organize such an effort.

Poland's future depends on a fundamental matter: on the kind of place that Poland will really occupy on the map of Europe and the world on the threshold of the 21st century.

POLISH-CUBAN COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED 29 AUG

AU010930 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 83 p 6

[PAP report: "Joint Polish-Cuban Communique"]

[Text] On the invitation of Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the PPR, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, paid a friendly visit to Poland from 23 to 28 August.

Cuba's foreign minister was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Minister Malmierca was also received by Deputy State Council Chairman Witold Mlynczak. Minister Malmierca also met Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek, and Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Madej. The Cuban guest paid a visit to Stanislaw Bielecki, deputy mayor of Warsaw.

During his stay in Poland, Minister Malmierca visited Krakow and met with representatives of voivodship authorities.

The foreign ministers of the PPR and of Cuba held talks during which they informed each other about the situation in each other's country, discussed the development and prospects of cooperation between the states, and exchanged views on current problems besetting the international situation.

Minister Stefan Olszowski spoke about the current situation in Poland and about the undertaking, in accordance with the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, of activity aimed at overcoming existing difficulties, stabilizing life in the country, and shaping a wide front of national accord which joins all the patriotic and progressive forces that support socialist construction.

Minister Isidoro Malmierca informed S. Olszowski about the current sociopolitical situation in Cuba.

The Cuban side highly praised the Polish people's party's and government's efforts to overcome the difficulties and strenghten socialist construction, and expressed the conviction that the Polish nation will quickly achieve progress in all areas of political, economic, and social life.

The Polish side expressed its satisfaction with the achievements of the Cuban nation in socialist construction and in implementing the resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, and confirmed its solidarity with the Cuban's people's firm will to oppose any threat, aggression, and blackmail from American imperialism.

Both ministers demand an immediate, total, and unconditional lifting of the American blockade against Cuba and the United States' withdrawal from the Guantanamo naval base, which is wrongfully situated on Cuban territory contrary to the will of the Cuban people.

Similarly, they condemned the policy of interference, economic restrictions, and all kinds of pressure being applied against Poland by American imperialism and its allies.

The foreign ministers of the PPR and Cuba noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing favorably in all spheres in the spirit of traditional, fraternal friendship between nations and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Both ministers discussed the current tasks involved in expanding and deepening multifaceted cooperation between Poland and Cuba in accordance with the interests of both countries and peoples.

They said that new initiatives being undertaken are designed to tighten political contacts at all levels and contacts between social organizations, especially youth organizations, and also designed to widen and increase mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

They confirmed the importance of continuing active scientific-technical cooperation and cultural exchange.

The foreign ministers expressed their countries' firm desire to constantly strengthen the unity of the socialist states and enhance cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

Stefan Olszowski and Isidoro Malmierca stated with profound alarm that the international situation has deteriorated markedly as a result of the confrontation policy of the Reagan administration and some NATO states aimed at global confrontation and an arms race.

This is accompanied by open meddling in the domestic affairs of the socialist states, violating the mutually advantageous infrastructure of economic ties and the generally accepted norms of international economic relations, and using the mass media to wage psychological war against the socialist states. Poland and Cuba firmly condemn such conduct.

In the face of the sharpening divisions within the capitalist system, growing unemployment, and the sharply growing emancipational aims, especially in the developing countries, the imperialist forces are imposing an escalating arms race and are conducting politics from a position of strength and interference in other states' domestic affairs. In opposing all the progressive processes and socioeconomic transformations, these forces are striving to falsely present nations' struggle for political, economic, and social emancipation as the result of the East-West confrontation.

Guaranteeing peace, halting the arms race, and proceeding to effective disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, are the key problems of the world for Poland and Cuba today. Both countries support the proposals that are exceptionally important for peace contained in the 28 June 1983 declaration of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states, regarding the steady continuation by all Warsaw Pact states of the joint effort aimed at eliminating the danger of war and healing the international situation.

Both countries firmly oppose the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which would pose a serious threat to Europe and the world.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the approaching end to the Madrid talks and at the adoption of a final document. This will serve to effectively continue the CSCE process which is based on a respect for the principles of international law, mutually advantageous cooperation, and dialogue between states regardless of their systems.

The PPR and the Republic of Cuba highly praised the positive role being played by the nonaligned nations in the struggle for peace and detente against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The Polish side expressed its high recognition of Cuba's activity in the Nonaligned Movement.

Analyzing the situation in Latin America, both ministers expressed their deep concern at the constantly deteriorating situation in Central America as a result of American imperialism's policy of aggression and intervention. They demand an immediate stop to all hostile actions against the people's revolutionary movements in this region.

Poland and Cuba confirm their firm support for the Sandinist revolution and for the Nicaraguan people's struggle to preserve the achievements of the revolution against the threats, aggression, and attempts at blockade being presented by American imperialism and its allies in the region. They condemn the aggressive actions against Nicaragua, and they condemn especially the American military maneuvers which are calculated to overthrow the authorities in Nicaragua.

Both ministers expressed their firm support for the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran patriots, and gave their support to solving the conflict by means of political negotiations with the participation of all interested parties, including the democratic revolutionary front -- the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The Ministers agreed that the only lasting solution to the conflict in this region can be negotiations in which all interested parties take part on the principle of non-intervention, self-determination, sovereign equality of nations, and cooperation for the sake of economic and social development.

They expressed their support for the efforts of the Contadora group of states to achieve a just political solution to the situation in Central America.

Both ministers expressed their support for the people and government of Grenada and for its struggle to preserve the achievements of the revolution. At the same time, they confirmed their solidarity with all peoples on the Latin American Continent struggling against the dictatorial regimes that are strangling them.

The ministers condemn the remnants of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America, and support the just cause of the Puerto Rican nation in its struggle to get back its inalienable right to determine its own fate.

Both foreign ministers also expressed concern at the worsening situation in the Middle East because of Israel's continued policy of aggression, supported by the United States.

They censured the agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon in the spirit of Camp David, because this agreement only serves to split up Lebanon as a sovereign state in a way that fabors the expansionist policy of Israel.

They expressed their support for a just solution to the Palestinian problem in a way that guarantees the Palestinian people's right to have their own state, and they confirmed theur support for the PLO as the only representative of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Both sides condemned South Africa's armed acts of racist aggression against its neighboring countries in southern Africa, especially against Angola.

The PPR and the Republic of Cuba firmly oppose South Africa's wrongful occupation of Namibia, and demand a quick solution to the Namibian problem based on appropriate UN decisions.

The ministers expressed their support for the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] as the only rightful representative of the Namibian people, and rejected attempts to make Namibia's independence dependent upon the withdrawal from Angola of internationalist Cuban units, who are there on the strength of an agreement between two sovereign nation.

They support the struggle of the people in southern African being led by the African National Congress against the racist government of South Africa, and they condemn the support given to this regime by the forces of imperialism.

They expressed concern that the conflict in Chad is sharpening as a result of imperialist intervention in this country's domestic affairs.

Both ministers support the efforts of the Ethiopian nation in building just social relations.

The foreign ministers expressed their support for the nations of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in their efforts for peace in Southeast Asia in accordance with the proposals contained in the declaration adopted at the Indochina countries' summit conference in February this year.

They expressed their support for the DPRK in its struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

The talks between the foreign ministers of the PPR and of Cuba took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and sincerity, and they revealed a full conformity of view in all the matters that were discussed. The talks were characterized by a joint aim to deepen the friendship and cooperation between both countries and peoples.

Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, invited Stefan Olszowski, foreign minister of the PPR, to pay an official visit of friendship to Cuba. The invitation was gladly accepted.

'MODERATE' FOOD PRICE INCREASES PLANNED

LD310922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Interview with Antoni Gryniewicz, undersecretary of state in the Office of Price Affairs, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Mr Minister, we are receiving signals from various sources, mainly workers, about price changes that are supposed to take place involving consumer goods, fees for kindergarten, cigarettes and rent. Is it true?

[Gryniewicz] We contemplate not only from 1 September but this year [word indistinct] fee increases for children attending kindergarten and child care centers, and no increase in cigarette prices. I also wish to say that the initial program for official price increases for 1983 included higher prices for coal, electricity, gas and central heating. Well, I would like to say that we are giving up this plan and the decisions on this matter have also been put off for a later period. As far as important decisions on price increases are concerned, increases that would affect the cost of living, we have been playing an open game for some time now, for at least 2 years. We are working on an open stage, we do not conceal our actions or considerations before taking such decisions.

On the matter of food prices I would also like to say -- or rather to repeat, for there have been reports on this subject on many occasions by government representatives -- that this year we do not intend to raise the prices of basic food items, although there are very good economic justifications. As is known, procurement prices rose from 1 July. We plan sometime toward the end of September to present detailed proposals concerning food price increases, namely for meat, milk products, cereal products. After a rather long discussion lasting several months, following consultations, we plan to introduce them at the beginning of 1984.

I want to stress that these price increases will not be drastic. These will be moderate price increases. In relation to the economically weaker groups of the population, we also plan certain forms of compensation for the effects of the food price increases.

DECISIONS ON DELAYED INVESTMENT PROJECTS REPORTED

LD292358 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] At the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers today, details were given on the decisions prepared concerning the delayed investment projects. Their value amounts to more than Z1.5 billion. They were begun in the 1970's and concern, among others, the second stage of construction of the Katowice steel works, and the construction of the truck factory in Starachowice, as well as many sections of the planned highways.

At present our economy cannot afford to complete these costly undertakings, the effects of which will not be felt for a few years. Meager investment resources must be earmarked primarily for such production as can be directed to the market or for export in a very short time.

The team chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski which has been active since April has completed its review of the largest investment projects begun in the 1970's and delayed since 1980. From around 1,000 projects, 440 had been selected for resumption and further implementation. Completion of 520 investment projects will have to be abandoned. This is a difficult decision, a fact stressed by Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Wladyslaw Jablonski, but necessary in the present economic situation of the country. The total value of the halted investment projects is Z1.5 billion. To finish them all it would be necessary to spend Z1.1 billion. This sum is equal to 2 years' state investment on investment projects in building.

On the other hand the halted building sites cost us -- in 1982 -- a total of Z16 billion. This is how much it is necessary to pay for conservation of the equipment and constructions, for safeguarding the premises and the sites. Therefore, 440 investment projects have been chosen to be continued by 1985. These are undertakings that are most important for the economy and the community. However, there still remain over 500 projects on which we have already spent around Z300 billion. The investors will be able to avail themselves of the writing off of bank credits; They will be able to sell machinery and equipment. The buildings will have to be designated for something else [words indistinct] This does not change the fact that losses for these reasons will run into many billions. This is the result of economic mistakes of the 1970's. The proposals under preparation at the planning commission concerning the further fate of the largest investment projects will be considered by the government in the nearest future.

TRADE MINISTRY OUTLINES RATIONING RULES

AU011106 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 83 p 5

[Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services communique: "Rationing in September"]

[Text] In connection with the end of the summer holiday season and the return of people to their residences, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services politely reminds the public of the principles of the sale of rationed goods, which are in force for September.

The supply of foodstuffs will be good at this time, as will the level and the extent of the rationing of meat, meat products and sugar, the rules for which will not differ to those in force during August.

An increased supply of chickens, which can be purchased using any coupons for meat rations, is planned, as is a larger supply of beef sausages. However, "large" poultry (large chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys) will be sold without rationing.

The good situation which is being maintained in milk procurement and raw materials in the fats industry has enabled us to put all fats on free sale, that is, butter, margarine, oil, lard, milk in liquid form with a 3.2 percent fat content, and powdered milk.

The sugar quota which has been raised by 0.5 percent and the quota for chocolate products, which was increased to 200 grams, will be maintained in September.

It will be possible to implement the additional sugar quota by using the sugar stubs in the "P-1," "P-3," and "O" ration coupons to purchase 2.5 kilograms of sugar instead of 2 kilograms, and 2 kilograms instead of 1.5 kilograms by using the "P-2" coupons.

Moreover, 1.5 kilograms of sugar can be bought by using the meat stubs of ration cards (with the exception of stubs for beef and veal on the bone) which will only buy 1 kilogram of meat or meat products.

The quota for chocolate products, which has been increased to 200 grams, can be bought by using the "100-gram chocolate products" stub in the "O," "P-1," and "P-3" coupons.

Grain products (like groats, oats, and rice) can be bought instead of flour, but not vice versa.

We would at the same time like to remind you that August's coupons for rationed goods are valid until 31 August 1983.

ECONOMIC LOSSES FROM U.S. SANCTIONS DETAILED

AU261640 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Aug 83 p 3

[Wojciech Batusiewicz article: "What Losses Have We Suffered?"]

[Excerpts] In the past few days some American politicians have claimed that the Polish estimates of Poland's economic losses through Western sanctions are either exaggerated or are groundless.

Such theses have also been put forward in other Western capitals. What is the truth?

The answer to this question is contained in an article published by ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY in its issue 33 of this month. We are quoting extensive excerpts from this article.

It is estimated that because of the Western restrictions on imported producer goods we lost Z1.125 trillion worth of production in 1982, which accounts for about 17 percent of our entire industrial production and translates into $13.3 billion. It is estimated that in 1983 these sanctions will cost us Z636 billion in lost production; that is about 9 percent of planned production and translates into $7.5 billion. Difficulties in obtaining credits to pay for producer goods are crucially instrumental in this.

The results of fiscal restrictions have greatly hurt our production of animals and food. The reduced import of grain and other feed has reduced the mass production of poultry by 340,000 tons, or 74 percent, and of hogs by 83,000 tons, or 17 percent. These reductions amount to about 9 kg of meat per capita. The mass production of eggs has been reduced by 340 million, or 21 percent.

Despite increased coal extraction and improvments in the production of many goods, our exports have been trimmed because of the sanctions applied by the capitalist countries, mainly the United States.

The share of NATO countries in trade with Poland dropped from 22.9 to 13.8 percent in importas and from 22.9 to 19.3 percent in exports in 1981-82.

In 1980-82 trade of metallurgical and machine-building plants with developed capitalist countries dropped by almost 50 percent, that is, by Z138 billion, or over $1.5 billion.

In 1981 the value of our metallurgical products, machines, and installations sold to the United States stood at Z10.1 billion, but in 1982 the sanctions reduced this value to Z4.9 billion, a drop of 52 percent.

The tendentious and unfriendly treatment by the U.S. mass media of the chances to stabilize the sociopolitical situation in Poland is also responsible for a slump in the export of Polish industrial products to the United States, because U.S. buyers have lost confidence in Polish producers and are afraid that Polish spare parts may not be available.

As a result of sanctions, we have had to greatly cut our purchases of U.S. raw and other materials. We can not buy 61,000 tons of phosphorites worth $11 million, which has curtailed the production of the Gdansk phosphorite fertilizer plant; components -- worth $4 million -- for production of synthetic leather, which has upset the production of the Pronit plant in Pionki; components -- worth about $27 million -- for production of paints and varnishes, which has curbed the production of the paint plants in Cieszyn and Wloclawek; 9,000 tons of animal fats for soap production, which has made it impossible to increase production in the Pollena plant in Nowy Dwor.

We have also suffered losses in the export of chemical and light industry goods. It is estimated that the loss of the most-favored-nation treatment has eliminated $70-80 million worth of our goods from the U.S. market. We have had to look for other markets for these products,but it is not always possible to find them.

The sanctions are also affecting the production performance in all areas of construction enterprises and building materials enterprises.

The export of our construction services to the capitalist areas has been reduced. For example, there are now fewer opportunities for obtaining contracts with employment bureaus in foreign countreis, especially the FRG and Austria, as attested to by the fact that in 1980 the Instalexport enterprise had 3,000 workers employed in the FRG, who produced servcies worth Z1.344 billion a year, but at the end of the first half of 1982 it had only 300 persons employed in the FRG who produced services worth Z242 million.

The closure of the Warsaw-New York air connection has deprived the Polish Airline LOT of an income of about $1.3 million a year. It is estimated that the closure of this line and restrictions on other air connections has cost us about $20 million.

The U.S. suspension of our fishing operations in the U.S. 200-mile zone has caused us various economic losses, including the loss of about 40-50,000 tons of fish, a 10,000-ton reduction in the supply of fish to the population, and about 21,000-ton reduction in supplies of fishmeal for feed worth Z1.5 billion. It is estimated that overall losses caused by the suspension of our fishing operations amount to $260 million.

The Polish economy has suffered considerable losses through Western economic sanctions. This harmful policy has induced us to take preventive actions of various kinds. What is especially important is that we have obtained expensive assistance from the USSR and other socialist countries. This has enabled us to reduce the results of the capitalist sanctions which are hurting the Polish people.

WARSAW TV ON TRADE UNIONS IN SLUPSK VOIVODSHIP

LD010922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83

["From Studios in Szczecin"]

[Text] Almost 40,000 persons belong to trade unions in Slupsk Voivodship. Over two-thirds of them are non-party people. Three hundred and two unions have already achieved legal status and founding committees and initiative groups are active in 115 enterprises. The union movement is represented primarily in agriculture and education.

RAKOWSKI PRAISED FOR 25 AUG DIALOGUE AT GDANSK

AU011033 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Political Dialogue Has Not Been Silenced"]

[Text] After seeing the TV broadcast of the meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and Gdansk shipyard workers, not even the most avowed opponent of our country can say that political dialogue in Poland has been silenced.

The speech by Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the Baildon Steelworks where activists belonging to the new trade unions assembled, and the meeting in the hall where the "Gdansk agreement" was signed, are proof that this dialogue is continuing without interruption.

The broadcast of M.F. Rakowski's speech, the text of which has been published by the press in a shortened version, was awaited with a great deal of interest throughout the country. Streets and cafes were empty, whereas the state energy consumption recording apparatus showed that energy consumption rose by 400 megawatts, the same increase as during the most popular television programs.

Here are opinions gathered by PAP correspondents immediately after the broadcast:

M.F. Rakowski's speech was listened to very attentively at recreational areas on the Koszalin coast. Workers from the silk plant in Kalisz who were vacationing at the Vistil boarding house in Darlowek gathered in the house's common room. During a discussion on the television program, they said that such direct meetings between government representatives and the work forces are very necessary. In the Fishermen's Home in Kolobrzeg, as well as in other places, the shouts and whistles coming from the group surrounding Walesa were regarded with distaste. "This is shameful," it was said. "These are no partners for talks." Adam Grabowski, former member of the Koszalin branch of Solidarity and today retired, said that he shares M.F. Rakowski's view that the social agreements adopted in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie are being implemented.

"I greatly appreciate the fact that television has given such a wide coverage of this meeting. 'Free Europe' will not be able to say that only some people are allowed to talk, and the opponents are not," siad Tadeusz Szymutko, PRON secretary at the Polish Communications Plant in Rzeszow. The attitude and caliber displayed by the deputy premier, who constantly maintained his presence of mind while indulging in effective repartee, also deserve high praise. It will do many people good to recall the events of the last 3 years, which inevitably led to the kind of epilogue that Solidarity experienced."

Prof Marian Stepien from the Jagiellonian University expressed great regard for Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who probably had one of the most difficult meetings in his life and emerged from it unscathed.

Barbara Kotwica, engineer at the Krakow Communications Equipment Plant, speaks: "Bravo to the deputy premier for his courage and self-control. Although I cannot agree with some of his statements, I think Rakowski's arguments got though not only to the viewers but also to the meeting's participants themselves, proof of which is that the closer the end of the meeting approached, the less whistling there was."

It was said in Wloclawek that not only the contents of the reports from Gdansk were particularly valuable for our nation's political education, but the form of these reports as well.

Zbingniew Szadowski, retired metalworker from the Belma Electrical Plant in Bydgoszcz, said: "Maybe some people will finally understand what would have happened were it not for 13 December. The meeting also proves that not only is there an absense of barbed wire and firghtened people in Poland, but also that our degree of tolerance does not punish coarse conduct toward the deputy premier."

"Deputy Premier Rakowski was right to say that socialism and the alliance with the peoples of the Soviet Union have brought Poland real freedom," said Zbigniew Talewski, activist with the Kaszub region and Pomeranian [trade union] federation and PRON activist from Slupsk. Walesa and his loud supporters did not express solidarity with this view for a single moment. Their attitude shows that they do not understand the importance of the workers' agreeements from August 1980."

Rozalia Purzycka from Walbrzych: "Those who shouted and whistled will never learn anything and no logical arguments will ever get through to them. It is lucky that our present and future does not depend on them."

"The group of people distrubing the meeting not only behaved scandalously, but were set up for this purpose earlier," said Andrzej Przedlacki, technician from Petrochemia in Plock. "Walesa must realize that his general statements are not arguments. The meeting was very necessary."

Lucja Krezolek from Tarnow: "Is only shouting and whistling the only thing left to the beautiful idea which marked the beginning of Solidarity? Solidarity was a chance to heal the country's sociopolitical life, but -- as the deputy premier said -- it adopted an antisocialist and antistate position, and annihilated itself. Renewal must continue, but without Solidarity."

"Dialogue must always be continued, even when it is difficult," said Genowefa Podgajniak, librarian at the voivodship public library in Radom. "Poland is still for all Poles. I believe that those who are still standing in the sidelines of social life and those who have hardened themselves with their views and grievances will become convinced by the strength of sound argument."

WARSAW REPORTS TASS STATEMENT ON AIRLINER

LD012257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The TASS agency has stated that during the night of 31 August to 1 September, an unidentified plane entered the airspace of the Soviet Union over Kamchatka from the direction of the Pacific Ocean and then once violated the airspace of the Soviet Union in the area of Sakhalin Island.

The plane flew without navigational lights. It also did not react to attempts to establish contact with it and did not maintain contact with the dispatchers service.

Anti-aircraft defense fighters, which took off to meet the plane, tried to give it assistance in directing it to the nearest airfield. The plane -- the TASS agency states -- did not, however, react to the signals and warning from Soviet fighters and continued the flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan.

REAGAN TRYING TO 'BLACKMAIL' POLISH GOVERNMENT

LD011355 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has misused the third anniversary of the signing of the so-called Gdansk accords for another attempt to blackmail the Polish leadership and help "Solidarity."

He urged the Polish Government to become reconciled with "Solidarity" and promised to respond with concrete steps if there is visible progress in this respect. The U.S. President did not miss the opportunity to interfere in the Polish internal affairs, although he is now on holiday in California.

The Polish news agency PAP has noted that this is another direct attempt to make Poland pursue a policy that would be beneficial for the United States.

HIJACKED ROMANIAN SHIP 'ON COURSE HOME'

AU011842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPR S 1/9/1983 -- The Romanian trade ship hijacked in Lebanese port Tripoli by a group of 12 armed people arrived in Cypriot harbour Limassol. Following the measures taken by the Cypriot Government, the armed group was taken ashore and held by the local relevant authorities, with no incidents, the security of crew and ship being thus restored.

The Romanian trade ship continues her course home.

INDIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT

Greeted At Airport

AU011825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/9/1983 -- On September 1 Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Romania in order to pay an official visit at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Arriving at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by the Romanian foreign minister and by other Romanian officials.

Travel Itinerary

BK020813 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, will pay a 2-day visit to the Soviet Union from Sunday [4 September]. This has been officially announced in New Delhi. He will have talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr. Gromyko, on various issues coming up before the UN General Assembly session later this month.

Mr Rao will also visit Baghdad for 2 days and have talks with the Iraqi foreign minister, Mr Tariq 'Aziz. Narasimha Rao arrived in Bucharest yesterday. He is on an official visit to Romania at the invitation of his Romanian counterpart, Mr Stefan Andrei.

OPREA MEETS SYRIAN IRRIGATION MINISTER MADANI

AU011532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1403 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/9/1983 -- On Thursday, in the morning, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received 'Abd ar-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigations of the Syrian Arab Republic, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, the stage of fulfilment of the cooperation ventures between the two countries in constructions, irrigations and land melioration were examined as well as new possibilities for the further development of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration in these sectors of activity.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE VISIT, DEPART

AU011911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/9/1983 -- On September 1 the delegation of the Japanese Diet, headed by Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the Chamber of Representatives, concluded their Romanian visit and left Bucharest. On leaving, the delegation was saluted by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and by other GNA deputies.

During an interview with representatives of the Romanian press, Hajime Fukuda stated, inter alia: Although short, our Romanian visit brought about very good results. We were greatly honoured by the interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu -- an outstanding politician with whom we had a very interesting dialogue. We discussed mainly problems related to the strengthening of peace throughout the world, to disarmament and the nuclear disarmament in the first place. On the occasion we noted that there are many points of view shared by our countries also as concerns the international issues.

Pointing out the ascending evolution of the relations between the two countries as well as the possibilities existing for their expansion, the Japanese guest highlighted the important role played by parliaments and parliamentarians for strengthening the ties of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The speaker of the Chamber of Representatives mentioned that the Japanese Diet, alongside all the parliaments in the world, declared for a halting of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for curbing the military spending and using part of the resulting sums to help the developing countries.

Referring to the consequences of the world crisis and of the rates of interest, the speaker showed his country to declare for improvement of the financial situation and said she would make efforts in this respect.

NCST DEPUTY VISITS WESTERN SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS

Holds Meetings in America

AU010840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, (AGERPRES) 31/8/1983 -- An exchange of salutes between Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and the management of the National Science Foundation (NSF), a U.S. state body in charge of the coordination and promotion at a federal level of the scientific progress, was occasioned by the talks Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology [NCST], had with Edward Knapp, president of the American foundation.

Views were exchanged on the current stage and possibilities of intensifying the Romanian-American cooperation in science and technology by Ion Ursu and D. John Markan, director of the White House Office for Science and Technology Policy.

Aspects of the scientific and technological collaboration, in principle, and the prospects in this domain were examined in a spirit of mutual understanding during the interview with William Schneider, U.S. deputy secretary of state for science and technology, when the first deputy chairman of the NCST was received at the Department of State.

In Washington, New York and Chicago, during the interviews with outstanding personalities of the associations, centres and institutions declaring for peace, disarmament, and international collaboration, extensive presentations were made of the programme of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" led by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng.

While in the USA, the first deputy chairman of the NCST conducted talks at the Department of Energy.

At the same time talks were conducted on themes of joint interest in the field of science and technical and scientific cooperation, with Thomas Ratchfort, chairman of the American Association for the Promotion of Science; and at the National Academy of Sciences, in Washington; and the National Office for Standards, the Polytechnic Institute in New York; and the Centre for Research into Labour Productivity, in Chicago.

Professor Ion Ursu also attended the eighth congress of the International Association of Magnetic Resonance in Chicago.

Conducts Talk in France

AU011902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Paris (AGERPRES) 1/9/1983 -- While visiting France, Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of Romania's National Council for Science and Technology, had an interview with Professor Raymond Daudel, chairman of the European Academy of Sciences. On the occasion the sides looked into the prospects of several joint actions meant to help further development of the relations of collaboration on multiple planes between the Romanian scientific and cultural institutions and the respective European academy.

Themes of cooperation in the field of science, education, and culture in a climate of peace and international collaboration were debated during the talks with the NCST first deputy chairman conducted with UNESCO leading members.

The interview occasioned a warm exchange of messages between Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, full member and member of the Honorary Committee of the European Academy of Sciences, and Professor Raymond Daudel.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO SECURITY BODIES PUBLISHED

AU311444 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug p 1

[Message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to a meeting held by the State Security Department in Bucharest 29 August to mark its 35th anniversary]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On the 35th anniversary of the creation of the security bodies -- an event of particular importance for the process of socialist transformation of Romanian society and of building and strengthening the state of the revolutionary, workers democracy -- I want to extend warm greetings and best wishes to the security workers, all cadres in the State Security Department, and in the Ministry of Interior.

In carrying out the socialist revolution and building the new system, in the complex process of strengthening the role played by the workers class and the people's masses in the revolutionary change of society, and in the process of strengthening worker-peasant power, we had to build a new stage, a new state apparatus that would serve and defend the people's interests, and organize and lead the activity of implementing the party policy in all fields of socialist construction. The historic successes achieved by the workers class and our people in eliminating the old system and building the new society and in our fatherland's constant advance on the road of socialism, progress, and well-being are the result of the constantly increasing role played by our party in society and a result of strengthening our socialist state. Within this framework, the security and militia bodies -- as bodies of people's power serving the interests of socialism and of all people -- actively contributed to the successful progress of the revolution and socialist construction in Romania. Acting under the party's guidance and direct leadership, these bodies constantly improved their activity, thus fulfilling the important tasks devolving upon them during this period under increasingly better conditions. Especially after the ninth party congress and after eliminating a number of failings and corrupt practices in their work, the security bodies made an important contribution to strengthening socialist lawfulness, state and social order, thus faithfully serving the cause of the revolution and socialism, and the interests of the freedom, well-being, and progress of the Romanian people.

For the activity carried out all these years; for the contribution made to implementing the party policy and strengthening and developing the new system; and for all great achievements accomplished by our people on the road to socialism, I would like to extend on this occasion warmest congratulations to the party aktiv, the leadership cadres, and to all workers in the security bodies, the State Security Department, and Ministry of Interior.

The current historical development stage of Romanian society presents particular tasks for all sectors of our socialist construction, and for all our people. On the basis of an in-depth analysis of the current stage of our society, of the objective requirements for our advance on the road of progress, and of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, the 12th party congress and national conference established a comprehensive program for the country's socioeconomic development -- for raising it to a higher level, for constantly deepening socialist democracy, and for achieving a new work and life quality in all fields of activity. Within this framework and in the spirit of the party program provisions, particularly important tasks and targets were set forth to strengthen the role of our socialist state in democratically leading our society, and perfecting and raising the overall activity of the state apparatus onto a qualitatively higher level. In this context, special tasks also devolve on security and militia bodies, on all bodies in the Ministry of Interior. They are called upon to ensure the security and development of our socialist property -- the basis of the working people's well-being and public order; to safeguard our wealth, the calm and life of all citizens, and the people's democratic, revolutionary achievements. This new quality must fully manifest itself also in the activity carried out by security bodies and by all workers in that sector.

The socialist and communist society we are building in Romania presupposes a broad democracy, the active participation by the people's masses and the people in leading the socioeconomic sector and the overall society -- and this requires us to lastingly establish in all sectors a high sense of responsibility and social order and discipline. Within this framework and acting in the spirit of the laws of our socialist state, the security and militia bodies must always see to it that socialist legislation -- as an expression of the will and interests of all our people -- is strictly applied and observed; they must act with the greatest determination to prevent any kind of violation and infringement of the norms and regulations of our society, and of the rules of social coexistence.

No violation of the law should go unpunished -- and, at the same time, no one should be punished without being guilty!

Taking into account the fact that we are building socialism when at an international level the situation is particularly serious, and imperialist circles and reactionary and neofascist forces are trying to undermine socialism, it is necessary for us to always strengthen the state's defense capacity so that we will be able to sharply rebuff all attempts at our fatherland's freedom and independence, our socialist achievements, and our people's peace and calm. Proving vigilance and revolutionary intransigence, the security bodies must thwart any attempts to deal a blow to our people's interests, and manifest a ruthless attitude toward all those who serve the country's enemies and betray our nation's interests and the interests of our socialist fatherland.

The security workers are dutybound to consistently promote a revolutionary spirit in their overall activity and in life, and to constantly improve their political-ideological, scientific, and professional training in order to be always ready to fulfill their missions with competence and responsibility. Only by constantly improving their professional and political training, by continuously increasing their spirit of offensive, their power of discernment, and their combativity in work, will the workers of security bodies be able to properly serve the country, the people, and the cause of socialism and communism in Romania!

In their overall life and activity, they must show a lofty party spirit, communist responsibility, honesty and correctitude, devotion and a spirit of sacrifice in serving the noble ideals of socialism and the supreme interests of our fatherland, party, and people.

As bodies of the socialist state and of workers' revolutionary democracy, the security bodies are dutybound to constantly act -- under all circumstances -- in close relationship with the working people's democratic bodies and with the broad people's masses in implementing the tasks and the responsibilities entrusted to them by the party and the people, and in ensuring peaceful work, freedom, and independence for our socialist nation! They must carry out their overall activity under the direct and constant guidance of the party and must be directly responsible to the party for how they apply the party's and state's policy in this important sector of our socialist construction.

I want to express the conviction that all Communists and all members of the security bodies will continue to do all they can in order to make an increased contribution -- under party leadership -- to strengthening the socialist state, to defending socialist achievements and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and to the great goals of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

With this conviction, I wish all workers in the security bodies, the working people and all personnel in the Ministry of Interior new and increasingly greater successes in their overall activity, and much good health and happiness!

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

CEAUSESCU VISITS CALARASI AGRICULTURAL UNITS

AU011045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, is on a working visit to Calarasi County agricultural units this morning. The new meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and agricultural working people and specialists began at the Fundulea Research Institute for Industrial Plants and Grains.

Upon arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Comrade Dumitru Bejan, first secretary of the Calarasi County Party Committee, and Comrade Cristian Hera, director of the institute.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Ion Dinca, Nicolae Giosan, Gheorghe Stoica, and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry. They visited corn, soybean, and sunflower fields.

The visit is continuing.

TANJUG REPORTS ON 'SHOOTING' OF KOREAN PLANE

TASS Statement

LD012203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union Thursday evening indirectly rejected any possibility that the missing South Korean plane was in its territory or that it had been downed by its Air Force fighers.

A statement published by TASS claimed that a "plane of unestablished nationality" had twice violated Soviet airspace, but that fighter planes of the anti-aircraft defence had failed in their attempt to make it land "and the nearest airport." According to the statement, the plane "continued its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan."

Consequently, Moscow rejects having anything to do with the disappearance of the plane, the model of which was not mentioned in the statement.

It only said that the plane had entered airspace of the USSR over the Kamachatka Peninsula last night (between August 31 and September 1) from the direction of the Pacific.

Continuing its flight, the plane -- the statement says -- violated Soviet airspace for the second time over the Sakhalin island, southwest of Kamachatka. The unidentified plane, claims Moscow, flew without air-navigation lights. It had not responded to the calls from the Soviet fighters' crew nor had it established radio-link with the dispatcher service on earth. The plane also had not accepted an offer of "help from the fighters to guide it to the nearest airport" and had not responded to signals and warnings from the fighters. According to the version of the TASS statement, the plane -- continuing its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan -- changed its course and headed southwards, flying between the Soviet mainland and the Japanese islands of Hokkaido and Honshu.

Shultz Statement

LD012153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 1 (TANJUG) -- The news of Soviet military planes shooting down a South Korean airliner with 269 passengers and crew on board, including U.S. senator from Georgia [title as received] Larry McDonald, has caused indignation among political circles in Washington. At a press conference on Thursday U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that the United States reacted with revulsion to the Soviet act.

Shultz told journalists that the Soviet charge d'affaires in Washington was today urgently called to the State Department to hear the United States' grave concern at the shooting down of the unarmed passenger plane over Soviet territorial waters. He said that the Soviet Union was asked to give urgent explanation of the incident. The United States has reacted with revulsion to this act, he said, adding that there can be no excuse for this apalling action.

According to Shultz, the South Korean Boeing 747 was spotted by Soviet fighters at an altitude of 10,000 metres. The Soviet pilot who fired the shot was in touch with ground control, according to U.S. information.

Hit at 10,000 metres above sea-level, the airliner dropped to 5000 metres in four minutes and hit the water after another eight minutes. One hour after the incident, Shultz said, the Soviet authorities issued instructions for search and rescue operations.

More on Shultz Statement

AU011804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 1 Sep -- U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stated in Washington today that Soviet combat planes had followed and shot down the South Korean airliner not far from the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

According to Western news agencies, the U.S. Air Force possesses evidence that a Soviet MIG-23 shot down the South Korean Boeing-747 airliner flying with 240 passengers and 20-man crew on the regular line from New York to Seoul.

Quoting various sources, the agencies report from Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul that messages exchanged by Soviet pilots with their bases were intercepted immediately before the disappearance of the South Korean airliner.

Shultz stated at a press conference that Soviet combat planes followed the missing Boeing-747 at a distance that was sufficient for them to see that it was an airliner.

He said that a Soviet pilot reported to his base that Boeing-747 was at a height of 10,000 meters, and then fired a missile and reported "target destroyed." Japanese sources assert that the Soviet pilot reported to his base that he "will fire a missile" and that "the target is a KAL plane."

According to news agencies, the airliner disappeared early this morning at about 0330 hours local time and from that time onwards, all the countries "involved" in this incident have been in constant touch.

President Reagan was also informed about the disappearance of the plane and about various suppositions, and the State Department got in touch with Moscow. Japan is also in constant touch with the United States, the Soviet Union, and ROK authorities. It is supposed that the plane fell into the territorial waters of the Soviet Union, not far from Sakhalin.

MOJSOV'S OFFICIAL STATE VISIT TO NORWAY CONTINUES

Formal Dinner Given

LD010944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Oslo 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, Svenn Stray, has arranged a formal dinner in honor of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During the dinner the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Having expressed his pleasure at being able to visit friendly Norway, Lazar Mojsov said in his reply: "Our bilateral relations are developing successfully and are not clouded by a single serious problem. We have developed useful political contacts, we are successfully developing more diversified economic cooperation, and our cultural-educational and scientific-technical cooperation is proceeding satisfactorily."

"Clearly, not even the best relations are so developed as they cannot be made even more substantial," continued Mojsov, and added: "I am sure that we can still do considerably more to achieve greater equilibrium in our commodity exchange and the development of contemporary forms of economic cooperation, so that this is more in line with our excellent political relations. The understanding which your country has shown for our economic stabilization and the financial support offered to facilitate its implementation will certainly contribute to broadening and deepening our overall economic cooperation."

Turning to the international situation Lazar Mojsov said among other things: "We are seriously concerned at the uncontrolled intensification and worsening of international political and economic relations which are passing through the most complex crisis of recent decades.

"We are firmly convinced that the basic causes of this situation lie in the rivalry of the great powers and blocs in strengthening their presence and broadening their influence in many areas of the world; in the worrying frequency of the use of force, foreign interference, pressures and interventions; in the feverish nuclear and conventional arms race, particularly on our continent; in the deepening rift between the rich and poor areas of the world and the constantly worsening position of the least developed and overindebted countries; and in the weakening of the mechanism for international negotiating, normal dialogue and trust."

All this, the federal secretary continued, threatens the independence and independent development of many countries and represents a more direct danger to the stability of relations and peace in the world. It is encouraging that the majority of countries is aware of the impasse into which this unfavorable development is leading us and that, in spite of everything, some channels of international communication are kept open.

"Although it did not live up to the basic and justified expectations of the poor countries, the Sixth UNCTAD achieved some modest progress and preserved the bridges for future dialogues and cooperation between the North and the South. For this reason it is necessary to speed up the reopening of global negotiations on development within the framework of the United Nations, which alone can get us out of the present dangerous state of immobility."

Lazar Mojsov then emphasized that the "successful conclusion of the 3 year's work of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe can have a favorable political and psychological effect on the solution of other questions, including the Geneva talks on Euromissiles, and open the way for substantial moves in the area of disarmament.

"This is why it is important for the coming session of the UN General Assembly to seriously approach the reasons for the acute world problems and make a constructive contribution to controlling and overcoming them to a greater extent. We are convinced that the presence of the greatest possible number of heads of state and government at the beginning of the session will have a favorable effect on the atmosphere and work of the meeting."

Mojsov added that these are also the aims of the nonaligned countries, which as an independent international factor, at their seventh summit in New Delhi advocated overcoming the present internation critical tension and a complete solution of the most important international political and economic problems.

"By constantly developing their bilateral cooperation and through their active and constructive behavior at the international level, our two countries are contributing in the most concrete manner to the realization of the principles and airms of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in European and the UN Charter, Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov said in conclusion.

Talks with King, Stray

LD011444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Oslo 1 Sep (TANJUG) -- King Olav V of Norway today received Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who has ended a 2-day official visit to Norway. In a brief cordial conversation both sides, expressed satisfaction with the successful development of cooperation between the two friendly countries and evoked memories of the meetings between the Norwegian sovereign and President Tito.

In the morning talks between the two countries' delegations, headed by Svenn Stray and Lazar Mojsov, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral cooperation and the state of international relations. The identify or great similarity in the assessments of bilateral relations and the view that there was a need for developing further cooperation in all spheres where the joint interest for this exists, especially at the economic level, was noted. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the excellent state of these relations, in which there are no serious problems, and pointed to the importance of the traditional friendship which has its roots in World War II and represents at the same time a lasting and strong foundation for constantly strengthening bilateral cooperation. The importance of political contacts and exchange of visits at the highest political level for the further strengthening of mutual trust and friendship and for the expansion of scope for bilateral cooperation was also indicated.

As for economic cooperation, both sides showed interest in increasing trade exchange and involving themselves more boldly in the developing of high forms of cooperation, especially joint investments and operating in third markets.

Views were then exchanged on topical international issues, the state of relations between East and West, the continuation of the North-South dialogue, crisis spots in the world, and the problems of disarmament. The mutual interest was stressed that problems in international relations should be resolved through political means, that is, through negotiation. The common interest in the continuation of the CSCE process and the early convening of a European conference on disarmament in Stockholm was reiterated. In this context the expectation was expressed that a practical solution to the present difficulties at the Madrid CSCE meeting will be found. The two delegations stressed the importance of continuing the talks between East and West on overcoming the strain in the sphere of armament and finding a compromise solution to the missiles problem.

The importance and complexity of relations between the developed and developing countries was pointed out in the talks. The view was expressed that the Sixth UNCTAD meeting, despite the modest results, had preserved the possibility of further dialogue, which should be exploited, with new efforts being made to being the standpoints of these countries nearer to each other.

Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov urged greater understanding for the needs of the developing countries and pointed to the slow reaction to their justified reproaches. In this context he stressed the importance of the initiative at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Delhi for holding a meeting of world leaders at the start of the autumn session of the UN General Assembly.

Following the talks the ministers of foreign affairs of Norway and Yugoslavia, Svenn Stray and Lazar Mojsov, signed a convention between the two countries on avoiding dual taxation. It is expected that this document will facilitate the further development of economic cooperation.

The Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, Svenn Stray, accepted with pleasure an invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

LCY'S RIBICIC MEETS UK LABOR LEADER FOOT

AU011017 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 31 Aug 83 p 12

[Text] Bled, 30 Aug -- Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, met at Bled today with Michael Foot, leader of the British Labor Party, who is on a vacation in our country. Ribicic entertained the guest at a private luncheon.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INCREASED EXPORTS TO WEST

AU311715 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 83 p 1

[A.P. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Aug -- "The long-desired change in foreign trade with the developed countries of the West has begun to be realized: The value of exports through 22 August totaled $1.9 billion, which is 21 percent more than in the same period last year, using the same exchange rate of the dollar." This is 32 percent of Yugoslav exports and 1 percent more than planned. Imports from the same countries for the same period totaled $3.4 billion, 14 percent less than last year.

Pera Delevic, secretary of the Regional Committee for the Developed Countries of the West and the Overseas Countries, presented more facts at the press conference in the Chamber of the Economy of Yugoslavia: 63 percent of imports were covered by exports in the same period, compared with 44 percent last year. The ratio in trade with Italy exceeds 82 percent and with the FRG reaches 49 percent. Exports to the FRG increased by 17 percent. The trade deficit with the EEC countries was reduced by $971 million.

Compensation trading contributed greatly to this improvement in trade with the developed countries, because of better conditions and more favorable prices. Pera Delevic forecasts that exports to developed countries will be 23 to 24 percent higher this year than in 1982, because there are good prospects for the improvement of supplies of raw materials and therefore an increase in the production of goods meant for exports.

The interest of work organizations in commodity credits has been gradually increasing. Out of DM419 million in credits granted by the FRG, DM100 million has been applied for so far. There is also the Austrian credit of 1 billion schillings, the Italian of 56.25 billion lire, the French of FR300 million, the Swiss of $40 million, the U.S. of $240 million for agricultural products including $60 million for cotton, for which our exporters have shown little interest, and, finally, the World Bank credit of $275 million.

WORSENING ENERGY SUPPLY 'CAUSE FOR GREAT CONCERN'

Council Reviews Situation

LD012324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Zvone Dragan today, the Federal Executive Council discussed the energy situation in the country and reached the conclusion that there is cause for great concern. Owing to prolonged drought the inflow of water into power stations' accumulation lakes is the lowest recorded in the past 40 years. Accumulation lakes are rapidly being emptied and consequently there is a shortfall of about 1 billion KWH. The electric energy situation is also unfavorable because the completion of a number of electric energy projects is running behind schedule and because of reduced oil imports. During the past months the demand for energy has been lower than usual and consequently available supplies have generally been adequate. However, during the past few days there has been a considerable rise in the demand for power and subsequently the energy situation has deteriorated. At the same time, coal extraction has risen by 8.5 percent as compared with the past year and this contributed to creating conditions for producing more electric energy at thermal power stations.

It is reported to have been pointed out at the session that there is a shortage of wagons to transport coal, which could affect both electricity production and supplies of coal for the population. It was concluded that all the necessary measures should be taken without fail to make thermal power stations technically equipped for higher output, and that new thermal power stations should be put into regular operation more quickly. Note was also taken of the need to speed up the work on those of the new energy projects whose construction is behind schedule, as their completion could substantially improve electric energy supplies.

With regard to oil and oil derivatives it was noted that production is lower than planned and that the appropriate steps should be taken to ensure that the market gets a regular supply of oil and oil derivatives. The Federal Executive Council passed a decision extending the validity of the regulations on keeping the market supplied by rationing oil derivatives. The conditions governing gasoline supplies for citizens, farmers, craftsmen, and others ramain unchanged. At the same time, the Federal Executive Council ordered the printing of gas coupons for the fourth quarter of the year, which will be distributed to citizens in good time.

'Consequences' Realized

AU011010 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 83 p 12

[Text] The electricity supply situation in the country continues to be very unfavorable and it should be expected that soon when the so-called seasonal increase in power consumption begins, it will be even more unfavorable. The causes of this situation are for the main part well known, while the consequences are already being felt by many consumers.

As of yesterday, an additional reduction has been introduced in Bosnia-Hercegovina in order to prevent a collapse of the power supply system. In this republic, electricity is switched off 8 hours in every 56-hour period.

In Slovenia, the electricity supply situation is also becoming increasingly worse. The Trbovlje Thermoelectric Power Plant and the Ljubljana Heating Plant are out of action, while today electricity deliveries from abroad will also cease.

For this reason all consumers have been called on to economize strictly so that no great reductions in supply should occur. As of today, the fourth level of reduction is in force in Slovenia.

Possible reductions are also indicated in Serbia. In this republic, production of the hydroelectric power plants was more than 8 percent lower than last year because of the low level of water in reservoirs. Only the Iron Gate Power Plant, which is not affected by the low river level, produced 15 percent more electricity. On the other hand, the thermoelectric power plants have exceeded their production plan by working as much as 20 hours daily, and this may result in more frequent and more serious breakdowns. Otherwise, as it is assessed, no vital improvement of the current situation can be expected before the Nikola Tesla B-1 Thermoelectric Power Plant begins production and its production is stabilized. According to the latest estimate, this power plant will begin operating on 15 November.

PRODUCTION FALLS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA, TITOGRAD

AU011110 [Editorial report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 31 August on page 3 carries a 600-word F.N.-signed report on a session of the Assembly of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Economic Chamber which discussed economic trends in the republic. The meeting noted that the physical volume of production in the first 7 months of this year increased 3.1 percent, "and this represents a certain fall compared with the January-June period of this year when a 3.6 percent increase in production was noted." The fall in production has also continued in August mostly due to a shortage of imported producer goods, a shortage of electricity, and due to the annual collective vacations. What causes concern is that the fall in production occurred in metallurgy, the metal-processing industry, and the machine-building industry. It is envisaged that metallurgy and the metal-processing industry will make up for the loss of production in the summer months by the end of the year, whereas there is no such chance for the machine-building industry.

BORBA says the meeting noted that there has been a positive trend in agricultural production and the purchase of grain. Over 200,000 tons of wheat and rye had been purchased in Bosnia-Hercegovina up to 20 August, which is 44 percent of the overall production in the republic and 87.4 percent of the planned quantity to be purchased.

In the period ending 15 August, Bosnia-Hercegovina settled all its foreign exchange debts abroad. However, the export plan is not being realized. In the first 7 months of this year, 21 organizations of the republic exported goods worth $390 million. However, it is already clear now that this year's export plan of over $1 billion will not be realized. BORBA further reports that at the meeting delegates pointed out that the grassroots were not adequately informed about the importance of the far-reaching effects of the long-term economic stabilization program.

On the same day and on the same page, BORBA carries a 300-word report by I. Lakusic from Titograd on a session of the Communal Committee of the LC of Titograd on 30 August which discussed tasks of Communists in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program. The meeting noted that production in Titograd commune has fallen 14 percent compared with the same period last year, Lakusic says. The losses increased to 837 million dinars, or rather 550 million dinars if one excludes the losses incurred by the railroads, which are the problem of several communes. Lakusic reports that the meeting noted that "despite a lag in industrial production, due to prices, a favorable financial result has been achieved. Income has been doubled and net income increased by a quarter compared with the first 6 months last year."